



—Daniel Koenig

Trimming the Tree

Omaha Parks and Recreation employee Rich Stultz of Ralston, Neb., starts up his chain saw to trim up some dead limbs on a tree just south of the parking garage on campus.

Financial Aid Situation Unclear

By POLIDOROS C. PSERROS

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled Monday that a law requiring a balanced federal budget by 1991 was unconstitutional.

The University of Nebraska had been scheduled to lose funding for agricultural research and financial aid funding as a result of the bill, commonly known as Gramm-Rudman after two of its sponsors. However, the financial impact of the decision was not clear as of Tuesday.

"I don't know whether it will be real positive or real negative," said J. Phillip Shreves, UNO's financial aid director.

The Supreme Court, by a 7-2 vote, specifically isolated the provision that the comptroller-general, an officer of Congress, would enforce the budget cuts, according to published reports. That responsibility would fall jointly to Congress and the President.

"The basic change is who's watching the program," said Shreves.

Congressional leaders said they would reinstate the cuts.

Randy Haack, NU budget director, was not available for comment Tuesday. He had said that the university would lose \$2.2 million in agricultural research if Gramm-Rudman went into effect. NU is scheduled to have \$1.4 million cut in fiscal year 1987-88 and an additional \$830,000 cut in fiscal year 1988-89.

Shreves said he isn't sure if the money that had been cut from UNO's budget as a result of Gramm-Rudman would be restored. Although a supplemental financial aid bill partially restoring Gramm-Rudman cuts is awaiting President Ronald Reagan's

Pell Grants
(continued on page 2)

Signature to Mean More Money

Congress passed a supplemental financial aid bill late last month that could mean that more students will be eligible to receive funding and some students may get additional funding this year, J. Phillip Shreves, UNO financial aid director, said Tuesday. All the bill lacks is President Ronald Reagan's signature, Shreves said.

"I feel confident that he'll sign the bill," he said, adding that he got that impression through published White House sources.

The bill, which affects the Pell Grant, provides that the financial aid index will be 1,501, he said. The U.S. Department of Education had reduced the financial aid index to 1,200 as a result of the passage of Gramm-Rudman, the law Congress passed

last year that requires a balanced budget by 1991.

While the supplemental financial aid bill does not reach the pre-Gramm-Rudman levels of 1,800 index (on a scale where 0 index means maximum benefits), Shreves said he was pleased.

He added that the Department of Education will need to send his office an updated funding scale before UNO can administer the aid.

"It's going to make things more complicated," he said. "It does cause delays."

He said all students who have received have an index of 1,501 or better, should bring it to the Financial Aid Office, Eppley Administration Building, as soon as possible to begin processing.

Petitions Are Seen As Fund Raiser By Zarr

By KEVIN McANDREWS

At a June 25 Student Senate meeting, senators were encouraged by advisor Joel Zarr to petition for the repeal of Initiative 300 to raise money for student government, sources who taped the meeting said Tuesday.

The Citizens to Restore the Constitution, a group that sought to repeal the ban on corporate agriculture, had offered to pay a \$40 "per diem" expense allowance to petitioners. The group failed to get enough signatures before the deadline July 2.

In Zarr's plea to the senators for their participation in the drive, he said each volunteer would be reimbursed \$40 a day, and the money could be given to student government.

"I'm not looking at it as a political thing," said Zarr. "You're just collecting signatures."

The question of whether petitioners were being paid a salary — a charge alleged by opponents of the drive — or being reimbursed for expenses, was asked by state Sen. Vard Johnson of Omaha, who filed a complaint with Nebraska Secretary of State Allen Beermann before the drive failed.

According to a June 25 *Omaha World-Herald* article, Nebraska Attorney General Robert Spire said all signatures would have been considered valid until proven otherwise. If it was determined later that more than incurred expenses were paid to the petitioners, those signatures would be considered invalid.

Spire did not charge the petitioners with violating the law by paying \$40 in expenses, said the article. Payment would not be legal if the expenses later were found to be less than that,

the article said.

Jim Carter, senate speaker, said he believed Zarr was unaware of the law when he encouraged senators to petition. He said two senators who volunteered at the meeting petitioned the next day.

"We were working under the best intentions," said Carter. "I don't think anybody would get involved with something if they knew it was illegal."

Carter said though the petition drive failed, "I'd like to see the voters get a chance to change the law."

At the senate meeting, Zarr told senators he would organize either a collective or individual effort by the senate to become involved with the petition drive, and urged their immediate support.

"It sounds too good to be true," Zarr said about the payment of petitioners. "You can go out and collect signatures for three or four hours, and they will reimburse you."

He added that "a lot of students are just doing it to make \$40. It's real simple; it's easy money."

The Pen and Sword Society and other organizations also were encouraged to petition, said Zarr.

"To date, nobody's grabbed it," said Zarr. "I don't know why."

Sen. Robby Bayless told senators she believed the fundraiser was a good idea, but questioned its legality.

Legality

(continued on page 2)

Allen Acquitted of Charges

A misdemeanor charge against Terald Allen, 21, for allegedly receiving unlawfully taken property, was dismissed in Douglas County Court July 1 because of insufficient evidence, court officials said Tuesday.

J. Michael Tesar, assistant city prosecutor, said he asked charges be dismissed after he determined there was not enough evidence to convict Allen.

In 1984, Allen, a 6-foot-1, 185 pound flanker for UNO, was the leading receiver in the North Central Conference and first-team all-NCC. Al-

len was named second-team all-NCC in 1985 as an all-purpose player.

Allen first was arrested April 25 for theft by allegedly receiving over \$1,000 of stolen property, but charges were not filed by the county attorney, said the city prosecutor. Allen again was arrested May 19 and charged with the misdemeanor.

The second arrest came after further investigation by Omaha Police that led to different charges, "but all related to the original arrest," said Officer David Rothlisberger, theft investigator for Omaha Police.

Soon to be KSU? Prestige May Come In Name Change

By CHERY LORRAINE

The Kearney State College faculty senate will discuss changing the name of the college at its July 16 meeting, said Vern Plambeck, faculty senate president.

The University of Nebraska at Kearney and Kearney State University have been considered as possible names, according to a recent *Omaha World-Herald* article.

William Nestor, president of Kearney State College, asked members of the faculty senate to consider the name change, according to the article. However, the possible names mentioned raised some question about the college status of Kearney.

"It's important for us to establish our place in the state as a large institution," Plambeck said in an interview. "If Kearney had university status, it would give us the power to be funded more equitably."

Joseph P. Rowson, director of public affairs for the University of Nebraska, said, "Kearney is a long way from becoming part of the university. The university system and the state college system are two separate entities established by state law. The unicameral would have to alter the structure of higher education in the state if they were to change the status of Kearney."

Monday, state Sen. Ray Lundy of Kearney

said, "I don't think it's necessary to talk about such a big change at this time. However, I am in favor of the change if it comes to the Legislature."

"To me, a more immediate change would be to increase the number of options offered by Kearney, especially at the graduate level," said Lundy. Such a change would not necessarily imply a change in the name of the Kearney campus, he said.

The university system was last altered in 1969, when UNO was included and the Medical Center was given a special designation, said Rowson.

"Such action might be in order," said Lundy, "because Kearney already operates as a university. It has several separate schools and offers graduate degrees."

Kearney State College includes schools of business and technology, education, fine arts and humanities, natural and social sciences, and a graduate school. It offers master's degrees in education and business.

Kearney's enrollment in fall 1985 was 8,972 students, compared to 13,789 at UNO and 24,020 at UNL. Other state colleges had considerably lower enrollments for the same period, according to the office of the Board of Trustees of Nebraska State Colleges in Lincoln: Wayne State enrolled 2,820, followed by Chadron State at 2,216 and Peru State at 1,474.

Program Serves Victims

By CHERY LORRAINE

"All types of crime increase in the summer just because of the season. It's kind of a happy time, so we aren't really thinking about safety at all," said Walter L. Jarvis.

Jarvis, 39, has been the administrator of the Victim/Witness Unit of the Sarpy County Attorney's Office since it was established two years ago. The unit serves victims of all types of crime in and around Douglas and Sarpy counties. Services include referrals to legal assistance and social service agencies, counseling for victims and emergency services.

"We're more vulnerable in the summer because we're migrant," said Jarvis. "Sexual assaults seem to increase because people are more likely to go walking alone, whereas in the winter, they tend to venture out in pairs or groups."

"Domestic abuse seems to increase because school's out and families are thrown together and frustrated because we're uncomfortable, and that adds to the tendency to lose our tempers."

Jarvis has made it his business to help victims of crime for the last four years. Before becoming the administrator of the unit, he was a volunteer probation officer in Sarpy County. He holds degrees in criminal justice, sociology and psychology.

"I got tired of hearing defendants complain that they weren't treated properly," said Jarvis, "when it seemed the court system actually worked in their favor. No one was doing much for the victims of crime, so I started collecting information on victims' rights. I also kept track of the victim's receipts so they could be submitted to the court, and I helped people find any kind of information or assistance they needed."

The unit is a direct result of Jarvis' early efforts. When Sarpy County District Judge Ronald Reagan decided to set up the facility, he asked Jarvis to be its leader. The unit is now part of the Sarpy County Attorney's Office.

"Because of that relationship, we can help the client get help directly from a judge or the attorney, and they'll give us quick answers. That helps the client because it cuts down the

amount of frustration," said Jarvis.

"Sometimes, I am the last resort. Someone who has been trying to get answers or wants to prosecute may not be satisfied with the police department's response. Or the victim hasn't been asking the right questions."

"Other times, a victim may call me before he calls the police. If I can't get them to call the authorities, I try to get his name, phone number and location. I will meet him at a hospital if necessary, even if it's just to lend moral support," said Jarvis.

"Most of the people we counsel in our office are victims of domestic violence. Last year, we counted 350 cases of abuse, most of which were reported as assault. It's the most frequent type of crime we deal with."

"We counsel an abused wife, for example, to help her break the pattern of abuse," said Jarvis. "Sometimes it's hard for her to recognize what's happening. It's also disturbing to see a woman continue to go back to an abusive situation, where the level of violence is likely to increase."

The Sarpy County unit was the first of its kind in Nebraska. "I'm glad we started here in Papillion because the county government is willing to try new things," he said. "We've had a lot of opportunities to test new programs. Some have failed — usually for lack of sufficient public interest — but the services they provided are still available on an individual basis."

In February, the unit received a \$62,000 federal grant to expand its services and add a case worker and other staff members. Some of this grant was used to set up an operating budget and staff training for a similar unit in Douglas county.

Other victim/witness units may be found in North Platte and Grand Island. "We've learned a lot from our failures," said Jarvis, "and we like to help other agencies avoid similar errors, no matter where they are."

"We will work with any appropriate agency that has a qualified staff. It's important to remember that we don't know everything, but we'll do whatever we can and we are always available."

2,000 Will Receive Pell Grants

Pell Grants

(continued from page 1)

signature, Gramm-Rudman has already had impact, Shreyes said.

"As far as I'm concerned, it's already affected financial aid," he said. Gramm-Rudman cut financial aid \$209 million nationally for fiscal year 1986-87, about 5 percent of the total financial aid available, he said. There were plans to cut anywhere from 20 percent to 25 percent from financial aid for fiscal year 1987-88.

UNO, which administers \$4.5 million in financial aid and an additional \$10 million in scholarships, lost \$600,000 for fiscal year 1986-87, said Shreyes. That reduces UNO financial aid to less than \$4 million.

Shreyes said \$500,000 of the lost aid came out of the Pell Grants, funding that students are not required to repay. He said 2,500 UNO students had Pell Grants last year, but this year 2,000 students, 20 percent fewer, will receive the grants. Students on the higher economic scale were cut from the program, he said.

Federal financial aid began in the late 1950s, a result of the launching of the first man-made satellite by the Soviet Union. Congress passed the National Defense Student Loan.

President Lyndon B. Johnson's "Great

Society" initiated additional financial-aid programs in the mid-1960s, Shreyes said, but "in the last four or five years, we've noticed a leveling off."

While scholarships come from state and private sources, financial aid comes almost exclusively from the federal government,

UNO, which administers \$4.5 million in financial aid and an additional \$10 million in scholarships, lost \$600,000 for fiscal year 1986-87, said Shreyes. That reduces UNO financial aid to less than \$4 million.

which made the impact of Gramm-Rudman so devastating, he said.

In spite of some recent positive signs from Congress, the trend is away from large increases in financial aid, Shreyes said. He said he hopes for a leveling-off period.

"I still don't see a lot of growth in financial aid," he said. "There's no question people on the whole want to see a balanced budget."

Senators Consider Question of Legality

Legality

(continued from page 1)

"We still have to consider the question as to whether or not what they're doing is entirely legal," said Bayless. "Do we really want to get involved as an organization in a situation that's still up in the air? I wouldn't want to see the senate drawn into the controversy."

UNO Chancellor Del Weber said he believed the question of legality was a matter of opinion, and the issue needed to be challenged in court.

"I have tremendous regard for Spire," said Weber. "But his decision that it is illegal to pay petitioners is opinion. That's different than law."

But I don't quarrel with that opinion."

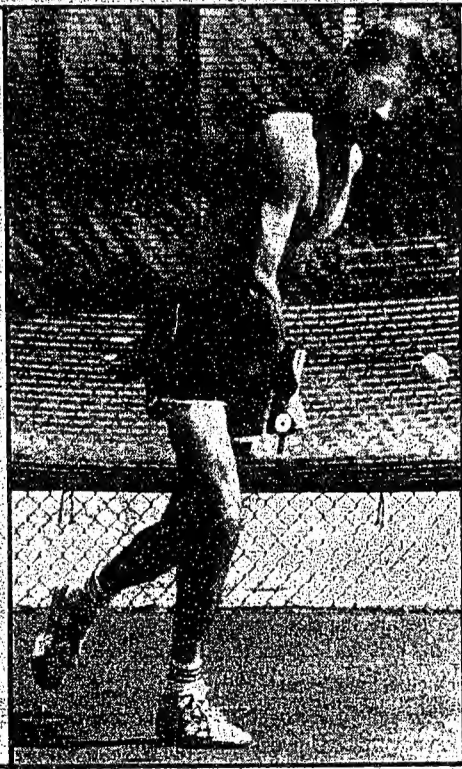
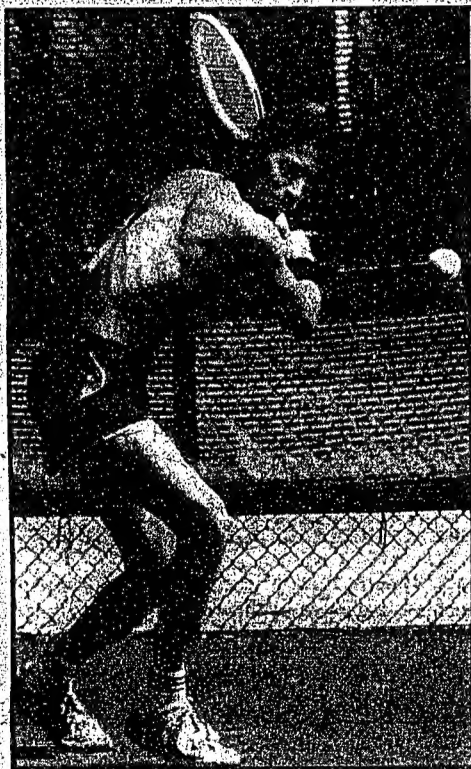
Zarr said Tuesday he agreed with Weber.

"Nobody has ruled it was illegal," said Zarr. "I didn't know it would be a controversy at that point."

He said he got the idea from Student Part Time Employment after it posted petitioning for the Citizens to Restore the Constitution as a job opportunity.

Zarr added that he did not believe political leanings were important.

"Whether you are for or against it really doesn't matter," said Zarr. "I looked at it from the standpoint of it being a fundraiser."



What a Racquet

The look of concentration shows on the face of UNO public relations major Stan Baumann as he makes returning a backhand shot look easy. Baumann and friend Chuck Ellick of Omaha found the time to play a leisurely game on the UNO tennis courts east of the HPER Building.

—Daniel Koenig

ATTENTION COMMUNICATIONS STUDENTS:

The Gateway is now hiring staff members for Fall Positions to be filled: News, Feature and Sports Editors.

THESE ARE PAYING POSITIONS!

GENERAL ASSIGNMENT Reporters will be paid a base rate of \$10 per story. Reporters and editors can also earn 1 credit hour by signing up for Applied Journalism.

For more information contact The Gateway at 554-2470 or stop by Annex 26

This week

11 FRIDAY

- SPO free movie, *Swiss Family Robinson*, outside east of the CDA at dusk.
- "A Pen and a Camera," new exhibit at the Omaha History Museum, Western Heritage Museum, 5:30 to 7:30 p.m.
- Webb International Antique Show, Convention Hall of the Civic Auditorium, noon to 9 p.m., through Sunday, the 13th.
- Omaha Community Playhouse, *A Man Called John*, a one-man show in which the pope shares his thoughts as he is elected, 8 p.m., through Monday the 14th, 397-3567.

12 SATURDAY

- American Red Cross, "Dobysitting Workshop," 9:30 to 12:00 a.m., 341-2720.
- YWCA "Auto Mechanics for Women," 1 to 3 p.m., 345-6555.
- College of Continuing Studies, canoe trip and steak fry, Platte River, 554-2755.
- Joslyn Art Museum exhibit, "Thomas Denton: An Intimate View," through August 24, 342-3300.

13 SUNDAY

- Music in the Parks, free concerts in the Central Park Mall, featuring Norrie Egger and Kore Schröder's Variety Show, 6:30 p.m., 550-5818.
- Popillion Summer Music Series, free concerts at City Park 84th and Lincoln, Dill Dailey's Donjo Band, 6:30 p.m., 550-5818.
- Sokol South Omaha Czech Festival, all day, food, polka dancing and games, 2204 South 13th St., 291-2893.
- GTR concert, Civic Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.

14 MONDAY

- Second summer school session begins.

15 TUESDAY

- The Children's Museum opens a new exhibit, "Family Folklore," 342-6163.

16 WEDNESDAY

- Joslyn Music in the Court, Neal Davis, noon to 1 p.m.
- Joslyn July Guided Tours, 1 p.m., 342-3300.
- Dole Clark Library "Quick Flick," 12:15 to 12:45 p.m., San Francisco, 444-2838.

17 THURSDAY

- Joslyn Jazz on the Green, "phonics," free, 7 to 9 p.m., picnicking encouraged.



- And the deadline for purchasing tickets for the Nebraska State Fair Entertainment Lineup is July 20. The lineup includes David Copperfield, Mr. Miser, Amy Grant, Frankie Avalon, Fabian and Bobby Rydell, Tommy Dorsey Orchestra, Alabama, The Oak Ridge Boys, Exile, Willie Nelson and Stevie Wonder. Call 473-4105 for details.

UNO Assisting Small Businesses

Part two of a series on UNO research.

By TIM McMAHAN

"Small businesses are the primary income producers in Nebraska, and our effort is to encourage their growth," said Robert E. Bernier.

Bernier is the director of the Nebraska Business Development Center (NBDC), a program funded by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) and UNO. The program has assistance centers throughout the state with locations at Chadron State College, Kearney State College, Wayne State College and UNL.

Bernier said a recent study by the SBA research office showed Nebraska had the highest income growth in the United States.

"Our consulting program, which is really an extension program, is helping businesses solve specific problems that they might have. We provide management and technical assistance to small businesses."

—Robert E. Bernier

226.9 percent, almost twice as much as North Dakota, the second state on the list.

Nebraska is quite dependent on small businesses for its economic well-being," said Bernier. "Our effort is to identify ways in which small businesses start and what can be done to en-

courage them to start." Researchers are studying how small communities develop in rural areas, he said.

The NBDC also holds consultations with owners of small businesses.

"Our consulting program, which is really an extension program, is helping businesses solve specific problems that they might have," said Bernier. "We provide management and technical assistance to small businesses."

The program, in operation for about 10 years, averages 1,200 clients a year. It emphasizes marketing, marketing research, financial planning and budgeting.

"Our marketing research helps find out what markets various products and services offer. We help businesses develop market plans that will reach the various customers they wish," said Bernier.

Another part of the NBDC is the Rural Communities Program headed by David M. Ambrose, professor and chairman of UNO's marketing department.

In a recent study published in the *NBDC Report*, Ambrose and John C. Hafer, an associate professor of marketing, reported the importance of "psychic income" to small businesses. Ambrose and Hafer wrote that psychological benefits received by those who own and operate businesses in rural areas compensate for earning less income than could be made in larger communities.

Sources of psychic income include "direct participation and determination of financial rewards, family tradition and focus, personal challenge, and benefits gained by self-direction," said the report.

News Briefs Bloodmobile to Come July 16

The Staff Advisory Council is sponsoring a summer blood drive on July 16 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The bloodmobile will be parked on the east side of the Student Center. For further information call JoAnne Lewis at 554-8384.

Name Correction

Jerry Greenberg was incorrectly named Jerry Goldberg in a story titled "Series Relates UNO and Omaha" in the June 27 issue. The *Gateway* regrets the error.

Students Named Winners of Presidential Fellowships

Two graduate students have been awarded Presidential Graduate Fellowships. Scott Hunt, who is pursuing a master's degree in sociology, and Daniel Witenack, a graduate student in industrial and organizational psychology, will each receive a \$6,000 stipend for the 1986-87 academic year.

Senate Meeting Announced for July

The Student Senate will meet July 17th, at 6 p.m. in the Student Center.

Mitchell Named Program Coordinator

Tom Mitchell has been named the coordinator of promotion and fund raising for UNO athletics.

Mitchell, 32, has served as the assistant men's basketball coach for the last two seasons, and has also served as recruiting coordinator since coming to UNO in 1984.

Former LSU Wrestlers Join Mavericks

UNO wrestling coach Mike Denney has two more recruits for the Maverick wrestling team this season. The two, both from Amarillo, Texas, are 142-pound Mark Stovall and 150-pound Jack Gilvin. As freshmen the two attended Louisiana State, which dropped the sport last season.

Gill Appointed Assistant Professor

Waliyy Gill has been named the assistant professor of Instructional Media in UNO's College of Education. Gill has been a faculty member in UNO's Black Studies Department since January 1985 and simultaneously held a similar position in the College of Public Affairs and Community Service.

Carter: Complaint About Zarr Doesn't Reflect Senate Views

Senators who complained to UNO chancellor Del Weber about the influence of advisor Joel Zarr during senate meetings do not reflect the views of the senate. Speaker Jim Carter said Tuesday.

"We don't get along on everything," said Carter. "But I do think he (Zarr) is doing a good job."

Sen. Mike Mueller, College of Continuing Studies, met with Weber July 1, and presented "a list of grievances to see if he (Weber) would look into some things."

Mueller criticized Zarr's participation during senate meetings, alleging Zarr speaks without being recognized.

"I agree I should be recognized before I speak," said Zarr. "There could be a case to two that I have interrupted, but I usually ask the speaker to allow me to speak. When I do speak up, it is to give advice or information they (senators) don't have, or if they are making a decision that is in conflict with university policy."

Carter said Zarr always asked to be recognized before speaking.

Gary DiSilvestro, a former student senator, said the speaker cannot recognize other speakers.

"The speaker has no right to yield the floor," said DiSilvestro. "The speaker has no right to recognize non-senators. And the speaker, even though he is a senator, doesn't have a right to speak on issues unless he surrenders the gavel to another senator."

The senators also called for office rearrangement in the Student Center to be stopped, and questioned Zarr's job description as manager of student activities.

Weber said July 3 he had not checked into the senator's allegations.

"I don't think his involvement has gone overboard," said Weber. "This is a possibility, however."

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Comment

'The Morning, This Evening, So Soon'

Now that the July Fourth hysteria has settled, comment on a few of the events — namely, the celebration of a woman's facelift — are in order. Observation of the propaganda that has taken place these past few weeks leads to a conclusion: Our nation, the United States of America, has perhaps the best public relations department in the world.

No other country could hold a candle to what has been witnessed during this year's nationalistic birthday party. The Statue of Liberty, mentioned earlier here for her expensive operation performed to avoid the oncoming ugliness of age, probably received greater attention than when she first arrived 100 years ago.

And in the words of a movie-goer who had just come out of *Top Gun* one night, this year's celebration made many "proud to be an American."

But there are some who cannot rest on the laurels of a young nation. A long road through perils of injustice and prejudice can be seen by many who face the horrors of ignorance and pride because of their skin color, religious or political beliefs, sexual preference, language, looks and any hundred of imagined faults.

In a recent UNO history class, one student claimed the country had been founded partly on the belief in religious freedom. The teacher gave a chuckle and begged to differ with the man. Yes, religious freedom had played its role as an ideal worthy to be part of the fight for independence. But, said the professor, religious freedom for whom? White, Anglo-Saxon, Protestants were the majority who supported freedom for their beliefs, leaving out other religions. Catholics in early history faced much prejudice, along with Oriental and Indian cultures.

Can a country whose most powerful symbol, officially titled *Liberty Enlightening the World*, be said to have lived up to this ideal? Does the torch glow over such a land? Or have we failed the poor, the tired, the huddled masses coming

in hope of a better life?

For blacks especially, the struggle has been unique. Coming in great numbers during early immigration into slavery, hatred towards this race grew quickly, especially after they were freed and threatened the power of all-white governments. Any threat to this power had to be squelched, and certainly for Southern whites, who faced the freeing of slaves with great fear, lynching and raids of terror were seen as a way to save their slipping caste system.

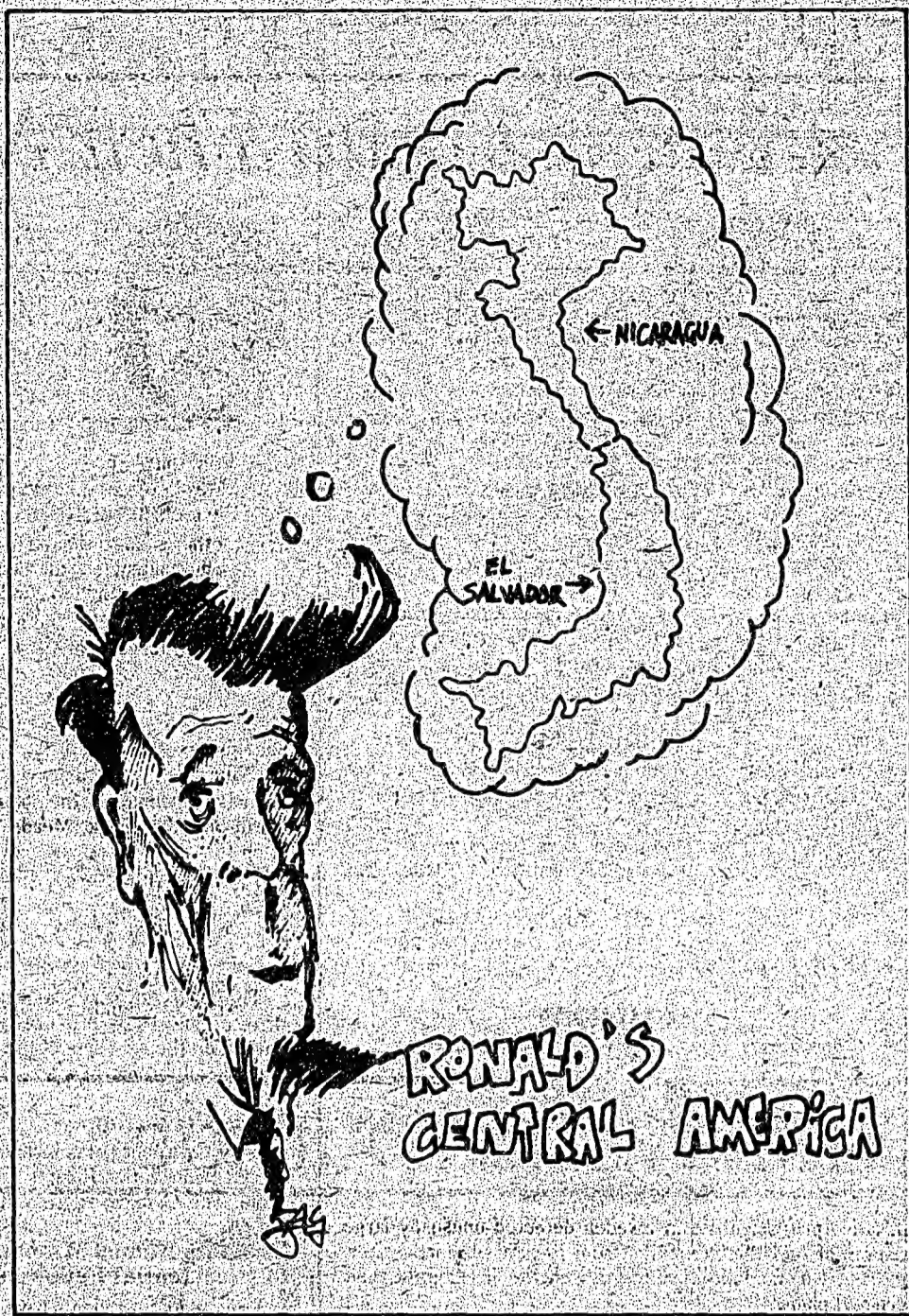
There is still a remnant of fear left in our nation, and people suffer in masses because of it.

For some, the Statue of Liberty and other symbols of freedom in this country — which have multiplied until now we are left with a cascade of them, becoming more oblivious to their presence as each year leaves childhood one step further away — serve only as reminders of an omnipresent bondage.

In 1960, James Baldwin wrote about his own struggle with these symbols. In his short story, "The Morning, This Evening, So Soon," he explores the emotions of a black man who has grown up in the South, then lived in France, where prejudice against blacks is nil — partly due to their small numbers — and now returns, reluctantly, to raise his young son.

"A big, sandy-haired man held his daughter on his shoulders, showing her the Statue of Liberty. I would never know what the statue meant to others, she had always been an ugly joke for me. And the American flag was flying from the top of the ship, above my head. I had seen the French flag drive the French into the most unspeakable frenzies. I had seen a flag which was nominally mine used to dignify the vilest purposes: now I would never, as long as I lived, know what others saw when they saw a flag. There's no place like home," said a voice close by, and I thought, there damn sure isn't."

—KEVIN McANDREWS



ACCESS

During the past three weeks, there has been a great deal of media attention garnished on the Status Symbol of Liberty. The question which many fail to ask is, what does this day mean to the average Black American?

The patriotic ideologues rarely hear a different perspective of what this holiday means to those who can't afford to celebrate this event. For African-Americans, it was just another melancholy day. All too often, the sons, daughters and offspring of European immigrants believe they are the only true Americans. Contrary to popular belief, the sons and daughters of Africa

have a much different view of this holiday.

For many of us, it is one of the many nightmares and contradictions of living in this country where so-called liberty is proclaimed for all, but virtually none of us enjoy it. We still have the highest homicide rate, 125.2 deaths per 100,000 people, contrasted with a rate of 14.2 deaths per 100,000 people for white males. Collectively, Blacks have never really known the meaning of full employment since the days of slavery. If we look at prison population, we make up more than 40 percent of the inmates, in spite of being less than 13 percent of the total population. Our infant mortality rate is twice that of whites. More than one-third of our people live in poverty. Approximately 47 percent of our homes are headed by women.

As African-Americans, we see white Europeans getting off the boats one day, speaking little or no English, acquiring jobs as our bosses. We have always defended this country, died in its wars, and all we have to show for it is an array of statistics that illustrates we are the damned, the despised and the stupid for believing a group with such a brutal past could ever practice "justice and liberty for all." History records the systematic genocide and annihilation practiced against the Native Americans. As people of color, the writing was placed on the wall and so many of us choose to ignore it.

A nation that allows more than 30 million of its population to suffer the effects of hunger and poverty cannot talk about liberty to anyone. If it does, it becomes an exercise in hypocrisy. One can imagine the absurdity of the celebrations when one sees the false owners of this country will sell, pawn, and affix a price tag on anything faintly related to the symbol of liberty. For people of color, Lady Liberty has come to be a symbol of death. The "huddled masses" are looking for some food, energy assistance and a place to live, while the rich waddle in their drunken rage of their offering to their god of wealth.

ABC Television paid \$10 million to host the exclusive coverage of this public event. A capitalist approach — put a for-sale sign on anything that is sacred. Apartment owners in New York pumped standing room on top of their buildings to see the light rays of liberty while the "huddled masses" wait in the dark. Meanwhile, back at the ranch, this administration decided to send 100 million of our dollars to the Contras, a group of rag-tag mercenaries trying to steal the liberty of the Nicaraguans.

During the signing of the Declaration of Independence, we were still slaves, and 210 years after the signing of that white document, we still live, relatively speaking, as our great-grandparents did: unsure of where the next meal is coming from, not able to travel freely. Poverty offers no freedom.

Getting back to the real meaning of the Fourth of July for us, it is just another day when the firecrackers go off. It is a day of insignificance for us, since many of our relatives in South

Africa are not free. It is a day of absurdity because the laws still cater to the lands of the whites and the homes of the wealthy. The Fourth of July is a misnomer. It is a crude joke of the highest form. For those who celebrate this day, my own wish is that after they have eaten all of the swine meat and glutinous meal they remember this country still owes millions of sons and daughters of ex-slaves a debt of liberty.

Until the day comes when we can also sit back and enjoy the fruits of this country, I, along with millions of my brothers and sisters, are still fighting for a symbol of our freedom. Until that day is won, give us liberty or we will fight to our death, because the struggle continues.

A'Jamal-Rashad Byndon

It was difficult to decide who and what to address first for the article "Recruitment Program to Improve Enrollment at UNO." Should Susan Laughlin be taken to task for her seeming inability to ask a decent question, or should Louis Cartier, director of University Relations, for speaking such drivel, or the editor for not noticing inconsistencies between Ronald Roskens' address and the marketing program to sell UNO?

First of all, the recruitment program outlined by Cartier will not improve enrollment but merely increase it. Quality and quantity are different.

Second, the marketing campaign to pander to what the student wants has nothing to do with improving the quality of education at UNO, as such image campaigns have nothing to do with reality, as serious students who want an education recognize: What does UNO have to offer? Decreasing funds, underpaid faculty who spend valuable research time on administrative tasks due to decreasing funds, and a Unicameral that places a low priority on making the University of Nebraska a decent research university. Slide shows, brochures and marketing techniques will not change this no matter how hard University Relations pushes its image program. Does any university, with a pretense to quality want students that will fall for such a line? What is next, a music video?

Please, Cartier, address the issue of improving the quality of education at UNO. Brochures and slide shows have nothing to do with this. Please, Laughlin, don't be afraid to ask tough questions when people make contradictory statements. Your article indicated University Relations couldn't distinguish between image and reality. As it stands now, your article could be classified as a rewrite of a P.R. release. It doesn't inform. It doesn't put the information in any context. In effect, it could be a *World-Herald* news story. As you have done good work in the past, I will assume it was an off day.

Robert D. Hancock

The Gateway

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Op Ed

Vietnam Vets Add Their Names to a Special Book

Jim Meade, 40, is an accountant and financial consultant in Milwaukee. When he heard about the big "Welcome Home" parade for Vietnam veterans that was held in Chicago the other week, he made plans to attend.

The parade was an attempt to say thank you to the Vietnam vets all these years later. It was supposed to be the parade that was never held when they first came home from the war. Jim Meade served in the Army during the Vietnam era, but he was always stationed stateside — he was never shipped to Southeast Asia.

As he was leaving his home in Milwaukee, he noticed a book sitting on a table. The book was *Vietnam: A History*, by Stanley Karnow. The book was a companion to a public television series about Vietnam, and Meade's wife had given it to him as a Christmas present.

He had never really read it; he had skimmed it, but the book was 752 pages long, so he had mostly skipped around it, looking at random at various pages. When he noticed the book on his way out of his house, he picked it up, almost by instinct. He drove to Chicago, and the book was with him.

He watched the parade — there were an estimated 200,000 veterans marching, from all over the United States — and, swept up by the emotion of it all, he left the sidewalk and started marching with the veterans.

He found himself with a group of Marines. They asked him what company he had been assigned to, and he explained that, while he had been in the Army, he had never served in Vietnam itself. The Marines said that was okay; he was welcome to march with them.

Meade was holding the book. One of the Marines said to him, "What's that you're carrying?"

"A book," Meade said.

"What book is it?" the Marine said.

"It's your guys' history," Meade said.



Bob Greene

The Marine had a pen with him. He asked if he could sign the book. Meade opened the book, and the Marine put his signature on one of the pages.

Then another soldier walked up and said, "What's that?" The first man who had signed the book explained it to him, so the second soldier signed it, too. And then a third.

And a fourth and a fifth and a sixth. A remarkable thing was happening. As the veterans saw the book, they all wanted to autograph it. They wrote on the title page, on pages containing pictures, on pages filled with text. Many of them put down the years they had been in Vietnam, and their ranks, and their hometowns, and what companies they had served with.

Meade was surprised. He had no idea why it was happening, but it was happening. At the end of the parade, when everyone ended up in Grant Park, Meade stood by a table and put the book on the table. More and more men stopped to sign it.

A veteran came up to him, saw what was happening, and said to Meade, "Do it good, bro, do it good."

The veterans kept signing the book. They said, "It's our history. It's our book." One veteran — around 6 feet 3 inches tall, 250 pounds — looked at the book, and Meade said to him, "Would you like to sign this?" The veteran paused for a second, and then began to sob.

"The men were lined up," Meade said. "They were lined up 15 to 20 deep. Now, in the service, the basic rule is 'hurry up and wait.' You're always standing in lines, and the one thing that most men come out of the service with is a hatred for lines."

"But all through the afternoon and all through the early evening, the men voluntarily lined up to sign the book. It never stopped. Counting the parade itself, I would say that men were signing the book for about eight hours. And I found myself wondering: Why would they stand in line to sign a book?"

In time, Meade figured it out. Very few of the men in the "Welcome Home" parade would ever write a book themselves. But seeing *Vietnam: A History*, they felt almost as if they were the authors of what was inside. Perhaps no one had ever asked them for their autographs before. But they were going to autograph this book; they were going to leave their names inside it as a reminder that the book was their own story.

By the end of the day there were more than 700 signatures in the book. "Sometimes you can't figure out where one signature ends and the other begins," Meade said. "That's how full some of the pages are with signatures. They signed it everywhere. If you look carefully, you can find the marks of teardrops on some of the pages. Some of the men couldn't help crying as they signed their names."

At the end of the evening, when the last men had signed their names to the book, Meade picked it up and found his car and headed home for Milwaukee.

"You know," he said, "I still feel the emotion. I was never in Vietnam. That book is their history, it's not my history."

"I'm an accountant by trade, and accountants hate to be called bookkeepers. But in this case, I guess that's what I am. I'm a bookkeeper — I'm the keeper of their book. And I'll be proud to keep it for as long as I live."

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The World Outside

In late April, scientists in Sweden detected unusually large measures of radiation stemming from the East. Shortly after, the Soviet Union admitted suffering a nuclear accident at their Chernobyl plant.

Fearing a meltdown, the Soviets asked for outside technical advice to put out the 4,000-degree Fahrenheit graphite fire. The fire is out, but the accident has claimed at least 26 lives. The Soviets have left much unexplained as the clean up continues.

While Europeans struggle with heavy radiation doses, Chernobyl has touched off renewed concern in the United States. Once again, as after the Three Mile Island mishap in 1979, Americans are questioning the use of nuclear power.

More than 100 nuclear plants in the United States provide nearly 20 percent of the total energy consumed annually.

There are two nuclear plants in Nebraska, one in Brownville and another at Ft. Calhoun, 20 miles north of Omaha.

The Ft. Calhoun plant provides 25 percent of the energy used annually by more than half a million people living in 13 counties, said Bill Jones, an Omaha Public Power District (OPPD) vice president.

In early June, the Ft. Calhoun plant tested its emergency plan and, later the same month, held a larger exercise under Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) supervision. A written evaluation is forthcoming but early indications are positive, said Jones, who



William Head

is in charge of power production.

Under NRC regulations, nuclear power companies are required to maintain an emergency evacuation plan for residents living within a 10-mile radius of the plant.

Residents are mailed brochures explaining plant procedures, evacuation routes, and information about what to do in an emergency, said Jones. "We have a real detailed plan. We utilize county civil defense, highway patrol and sheriff resources, and also work with officials in Iowa."

The NRC has a resident inspector at the plant at all times, said Jones. Other inspectors come, unannounced, every couple of weeks or so for various checks.

Since coming into operation in 1973, at a cost of \$178.3 million, OPPD has spent nearly \$61 million more on modifications. "Since construction, we've continued to make changes to keep up with NRC changes," said Jones. "A large number of

the modifications and changes in procedures came about as a result of the Three Mile Island accident."

"The safety record of nuclear power plants is really excellent. So much was made out of the Three Mile Island accident, yet no one was hurt," Jones added.

Indeed, a prototype nuclear plant at the Argonne National Laboratory in Idaho Falls, tested in early April, was labeled "inherently safe" by its engineers. The plant shuts down automatically should the reactor core heat up above a safe level.

Still, what makes the Ft. Calhoun plant any safer than Chernobyl's?

"The Russians don't have a containment building," said Jones, adding that Ft. Calhoun has a steel-reinforced concrete enclosure that is 100 feet in diameter, 125 feet high, and has 4-foot thick walls with a quarter-inch steel plate lining.

"It's virtually leak tight," said Jones. "If there is any leakage, it is all within the encasement."

The Soviets also use graphite as a cooling agent whereas Ft. Calhoun uses a water coolant, said Jones.

Adds OPPD media specialist Gary Williams: "It's like wearing a seat belt. You just don't leave anything to chance and a nuclear accident is much less likely than a car accident."

"Our families live and work here, too," said Williams, "so we're all very concerned with safety." A thought many Chernobyl residents now find little comfort in.

Rand's Passion: The Artist as Ideologue, Revisited

As a writer of serious literature, Ayn Rand bore a certain ability. But her wounding flaw was her tendency to draw from her days as a screenwriter (she once worked for Cecil B. DeMille) to create monodimensional plots and monodimensional, automatic characters, in projecting a romantic faith with a treacherous, utopian intractability. As a philosopher, she devolved from articulate antistatism to brittle, egocentric hedonism, giving capitalism the sort of name one might have once seen given a leper colony, sadly.

The movement Miss Rand sought to consecrate went to pieces fifteen years before her death in 1982, in the wake of a monumental rage which led to a break between Miss Rand and her high priest, the psychologist Nathaniel Branden (he terminated his thirteen-year affair with Miss Rand). But the fracture might have occurred regardless of the Rand-Branden break. Miss Rand's authoritarian nature — well documented in Barbara Branden's biography, *The Passion of Ayn Rand* (Doubleday, \$19.95) — made it all but impossible for devotees to bear for long the absolutism of Miss Rand's ideology, as also the burden of being fallible humans and measuring up to the superhuman virtues of Miss Rand's automatic heroes.

On that point, Miss Rand's most committed defenders no longer hedge. "If an associate had so much as an aesthetic response that she deemed 'inappropriate,'" writes the libertarian critic Roy A. Childs, "it could be taken as a sign of moral treason, and was reason enough to provoke an angry tirade, or even another break." Mrs. Branden recalls Miss Rand's "proudest boast" over her ideology as having been, "that if one accepted any part of it, consistency required that one accept the total of it." Those who accepted the total of it often behaved with a malevolence which often equalled Miss Rand's. To the



Jeffrey A. Kallman

best of my knowledge (I speak from a recipient's experience), they still do.

The best-remembered review of Miss Rand's fiction, Whitaker Chambers's 1957 roasting (in *National Review*) of *Atlas Shrugged*, is a case in point. "Its shrillness is without reprieve," wrote Chambers, "Its dogmatism is without appeal . . . From almost any page . . . a voice can be heard, from painful necessity, commanding: 'To a gas chamber — go!'" Miss Rand's followers counterattacked with sheer, black bile; the most restrained rejoinder called Chambers a "mind-blanking, life-hating, less-than-human being." The irony of the Rand-Chambers dispute was lost upon the faithful. But not upon the conservative camp, to which Chamber's roast was the signal to sentence Miss Rand and her apostles to the phantom zone of the right wing.

Not, as Mrs. Branden recalls, that Miss Rand cared a damn what the conservatives thought of her. Mrs. Branden quotes Miss Rand: "I didn't conclude . . . that conservatives were actually hopeless traitors. Just that a lot of them were weak and cowardly . . . it was an issue of ignorance."

But Mrs. Branden speaks of another issue of ignorance: that

of Miss Rand, regarding intellect and the arts, which demonstrated a "lack of information" that hardly prevented Miss Rand from exhorting to a painter Rembrandt's "unfocused malevolence"; nor, to a musician, Beethoven's "sense of doom," with little comprehensive evidence in their own defense. "This intellectual narrowness," writes Terry Teachout in a review of *The Passion of Ayn Rand*, "accompanied by a starchy old-fashioned atheism of the very worst kind, inevitably led her to espouse a militantly positivistic philosophy of life . . . elegantly self-correcting, an earthly paradise where truth is obvious, man perfectible, compromise the only deadly sin."

Mrs. Branden writes in a preposterous, quasi-soap opera prose style, but her knowledge of Miss Rand, the most extensive we are likely to see in any biographer of Miss Rand, is Mrs. Branden's salvation. As is her effort to present discomfiting information (she was married to Nathaniel Branden when he commenced his affair with Miss Rand) with little emotional interference. But Mrs. Branden's most impressive job is having brought a forbidding woman, of forbidding gifts and forbidding mind, back to the human dimension.

We discover a 62-year-old Ayn Rand learning for the first time how to dance, even as Socrates in his twilight learned to play the lyre. There is a delight discerned in this moment, perhaps an exhumed delight which Miss Rand's aesthetic and ideological passions had long interred. One can see for a moment a light in Miss Rand's eye, a soft light in place of a violent flame, a simple pleasantry proving not to have been so out-of-place in her existence. Failed saviors do not all discover such simplicity before they die, but one would likely prefer asking Miss Rand to dance over inviting Miss Rand to discuss the mind and its art. One would probably learn, and enjoy, more.

Students Turn Summer Training Into History

By BETTY DYHRBERG

Two UNO students made history seven weeks ago when they became part of the first all-female crew to fly as a medical team for the Army National Guard.

First Lt. Jan Harrington and Sgt. Laura Mruz, both UNO students, were stationed in Fort Chaffee, Ark. for two weeks of summer training when the opportunity for the first all-female flight team came about.

Harrington, a helicopter co-pilot and platoon leader, said one of the helicopters she commands needed a pilot for a scheduled Sunday morning flight. She asked Warrant Officer Joanne Votipka, a UNL student who had just received her pilot-in-command orders, to fly with her platoon as they practiced low-level formation flying. Votipka agreed.

So on May 25, the first all-female helicopter crew for an Army medical evacuation unit flew.

On every flight the Nebraska National Guard requires one of the helicopter pilots to be a qualified pilot-in-command. And Votipka and Harrington are the only two female pilots in the 24th Medical Air Ambulance Company.

Now with Votipka as pilot-in-command and Harrington as co-pilot, a female medic and crew chief were needed to complete the team. A mechanic and the Army's first female crew chief, Sgt. Linda Plock, was chosen as was UNO's Laura Mruz as flight medic. "I had been with the unit longer than the other female medics," said Mruz, "so I was picked to go."

So on May 25, the first all-female helicopter crew for an Army medical evacuation unit flew. "Low-level tactical formation flying is my favorite kind of flying," said Harrington. "You fly real low, just above the trees." Besides this "nap-of-the-earth" flying, this Medevac unit also does hoist work, instrument flying and contact tasks. "With instrument flying you use only the dials," said Harrington. "You have no visual reference to the horizon."

Harrington, 28, enlisted in the Army National Guard 11 years ago. "I just wanted to do something different," she said. The

"At summer camp you get to do things you don't always have a chance to do," said Harrington. "When we're out in the fields we set up the tents and practice Medevac scenarios, like you're at war."

whole company meets one weekend a month and two weeks in the summer for annual training. Those who fly or do other special jobs also have to meet those requirements. "They really don't put that many demands on your time," Harrington said. "You come in for meetings and to fill your requirements. I put in more time because I enjoy it."

Harrington said she flies about three times a month with the Guard. "I like to fly," she said, "but I don't fly on my own, only with the Guard."

To qualify as a pilot-in-command, one must have been in the Nebraska unit for one year, have 100 hours of flight time with that unit and pass a flight evaluation test.

To prepare for this, Harrington went to flight school in Fort Rucker, Ala. She graduated from the nine-month course in 1984 and is now a helicopter pilot and platoon leader.

"When we all meet one weekend a month, we try to do drills that involve the whole company," said Harrington. The platoon leaders meet early and discuss the plans for the day. They also plan the schedule and the formations they are going to fly. Then the platoon meets and aircrafts and crews are assigned.

"This weekend my platoon will practice formation landings and take-offs." The practice will be videotaped, she said. "Af-

After advanced training, Harrington said, "I'll come back to Omaha and look for a job. But not in aviation — maybe in medical supply. Few pilots in the Guard work full-time in aviation, they work in other fields."

terwards we will look at the tape to see what we're doing right and what we need to work on.

"At summer camp you get to do things you don't always have a chance to do," said Harrington. "When we're out in the fields we set up the tents and practice Medevac scenarios, like you're at the war."

Last summer Harrington's Medevac unit was stationed at Pinyon Canyon in Colorado. "You get up at 4 a.m., put on your boots and go." The air ambulance picks up patients in the field and takes them to the hospital. "At one time we had 11 people in the helicopter at once," she said. They also practice ground and air maneuvers where the whole company works together.

"My family was surprised that I got into the Guard," said Harrington. "I'm the only woman in my family to be in the service."

Harrington will graduate from UNO in August with a Bachelor of General Studies degree. Her major concentration is in political science.

"This month, Harrington will leave for Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. There she will take a six-month advanced training course for commissioned officers. "It will be classroom studies mostly," she said, "but we will also learn different Army procedures and personnel management."

After advanced training, Harrison said, "I'll come back to Omaha and look for a job. But not in aviation — maybe in medical



The first all-female helicopter crew includes Sgt. Linda Mruz (left), First Lt. Jan Harrington (back), Warrant Officer Joanne Votipka (right), and Sgt. Linda Plock (bottom).

supply. Few pilots in the Guard work full-time in aviation, they work in other fields."

Flight medic Mruz, 25, said she originally enlisted in the Guard because of the educational benefits. "A pilot friend told me to enlist in the 24th Company," she said. "I've stayed in because I enjoy flying so much." She has now been with the Guard for six and one-half years.

Mruz went through eight weeks of basic training in Fort Leonard, Mo. She then completed six weeks of intense medical

"When I graduate and start teaching," Mruz said, "I'll have my summers free to go on more missions with the Guard. They offer so many opportunities. I've seen a lot of the country with them."

training in Texas, and four weeks of flight medical training in Alabama. In January, Mruz also completed 81 hours of emergency medicine at Southeast Community College in Lincoln and earned her Emergency Medical Technician certificate. "After that," she said, "I really felt like I knew what I was doing."

The Medevac unit is often the first to arrive on the scene when there are accidents or casualties in the field. As a flight medic, Mruz said, "I evaluate and treat patients on the scene. I also do patient care."

Mruz also enjoys summer camp. "You get out in the weeds and really work hard, but I enjoy it. We get a lot of practice taking patients from the back lines to the hospital in combat situations."

"At first, my family didn't want me to go into the Guard," said Mruz. "They thought the military was no place for a woman. I also joined at the time of the hostage crisis in Iran, which didn't help matters." Though the Department of Defense prohibits women from being assigned to offensive military units, Mruz said that is not a handicap. "My unit is a non-combat unit. All positions are open to women. But as a medic, I have to be able to lift heavy patients."

At UNO, Mruz is majoring in secondary education and plans to graduate in a year and one-half. "I've always wanted to teach," she said. "And I especially enjoy teaching at the high school level. I like that age of children."

However, when this summer session at UNO ends, Mruz plans to go to Fort Riley, Kan. for two weeks of Medevac standby work. After that, it's off to Fort Rucker, Ala. for two weeks as part of the Mast Mission program. "It's like Life Flight here," she said.

Though Mruz and Harrington are both planning careers outside of the Guard, neither one has plans to leave the service. "When I graduate and start teaching," Mruz said, "I'll have my summers free to go on more missions with the Guard. They offer so many opportunities. I've seen a lot of the country with them." Mruz said she also has a chance to go to Korea, Italy or Japan with the Guard and may do so next summer.

Harrington said she will be promoted to captain next month. "I'll stay in the Guard as long as I enjoy it. I'm glad I went into it, I have no regrets."

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An information service designed to advise UNO students on campus organizations, services and departments. Please request tape by number 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday - Friday.

Neurotica by Karen Nelson

Cause of the Month

From the Nelson mailbox:

Cause of the Month Club
Box 777, Department 44
New York, NY 10000

Dear Friend:

Confused? Don't know what to believe? At a loss for words when it comes to those "heavy, serious" conversations? Or are you just too busy to get involved?

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"I never realized jail could be such a blast until I got busted with some of my Cause of the Month Club buddies! Don't let anyone kid you—that Moral Majority bunch really knows how to party. The corner convenience store will never be the same

again after the anti-pornography rally we held there last week. I'm looking forward to next month's pro-apartheid rally."

"I went to Nicaragua last month to check out life after the Sandinista revolution as part of my Cause of the Month activities. You won't believe this, but my ex-husband is also a member of Cause of the Month, and he was in Nicaragua—as a guest Contra! Even though our political views are different, our feelings for each other turned out to be stronger than ever. We're looking forward to meeting next month at the local nuclear power plant, where I'll be demonstrating against nuclear power and he'll be out there supporting it."

Now, you may think that \$159.95 is a lot of money just to get involved in the issues of the day. But there's more. You also get:

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And you'll have plenty to talk about at boring parties.

Classifieds—

Business ads: minimum charge \$2.50 per insertion. UNO students, faculty, and staff: \$1.50 per insertion for non-business advertising. Ad size: 5 lines, 30 spaces per line; 50 cents each additional line. Lost & found ads pertaining to UNO are free. PRE-PAYMENT REQUIRED FOR ALL ADS. Deadline: noon Monday for Friday's issue.

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Weekend Wire . . . Artist 'Enters A Visual Poetry'

While recuperating from all the excitement and hype of Liberty Weekend, thoughts may turn to the lighter side of entertainment.

One suggestion is to visit the art exhibit of Thomas Hart Benton which opens tomorrow at Joslyn Art Museum.

According to Leo Biga, Joslyn public relations officer, Benton is considered to be one of the leaders of the regionalist movement in art circles.

"This movement focused on American subjects in art. It focused on a love for the land and the common man," said Biga.

Forty-one paintings and 32 drawings will be on display as part of a national tour of the exhibit.

The exhibit is on display until Aug. 24th at Joslyn.

When: Sunday night.

Where: Howard Street Tavern.

Who: Buck Naked and the Bare Bottom Boys.

Why? You may ask next. Because they are one of the most entertaining and sarcastically shocking groups this side of



"Thomas Benton: An Intimate View" will be on display at the Joslyn Art Museum July 12 through August 24.

the Pecos.

I can remember a past gig when Buck winged off his sweaty "Buck Naked and the Bare Bottom Boys" T-shirt which hit me directly in the face. True affection between a

group and a fan.

The blunt, humorous lyrics of the songs keep you laughing as well.

"Stinky Pink," the lead guitarist, has some rather unorthodox methods of involving the crowd, and this columnist won't spoil the spontaneity by telling you what to expect.

One doesn't "see" Buck and entourage — one experiences them. Highly recommended.

A short rundown of the better weekend entertainment:

Jaspers will host the Jailbreakers on Friday and Saturday evenings.

The Front will be playing both weekend nights at the Chicago Bar.

The Linoma Mashers are scheduled for the weekend at Howard Street Tavern.

Charlie Burton and the Hiccups will be at Hamilton's both weekend evenings.

—LISA STANKUS

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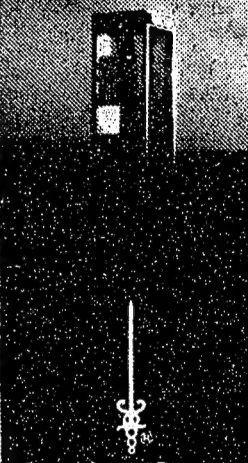


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